

## The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 24 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

MARCH winds blew away the shadowy

Tuesdays for two years, at least. The

Republican President will be standing be-

hind the Democratic Congress with a

cocked veto in his hand.

Mr. Kenna drew the capital prize of \$10

in the Washington dog show; and yet some

people say that the Senator lacks some of

the attributes of greatness.

If the Democratic party ever gets into

power, it will not be entirely satisfactory,

to us, to see the country in the hands of

a man who will think the heavens will

fall upon him.

If a reduction of the tariff on a basis

of protection is not entirely satisfactory,

to us, to see the country in the hands of

a man who will think the heavens will

fall upon him.

We admit with regret that the tariff act

passed by a Republican Congress, is not

all that it ought to be. And we admit,

with even more regret, that the strong

Democratic minority did not intend it

should be.

SENATOR MORRILL says the revenues will

be reduced \$75,000,000 under the new law.

But the revenue reformers are not bother-

ing themselves about reduction of the re-

venues. Though the \$145,000,000 surplus of

last year be doubled they won't grieve if a

poorly managed "protected monopolies"

be driven to the wall. Their aim is to allow

no industry to survive that cannot stand

against the competition of the world. They

are Americans who draw their principles

of national economy from the free trade

literature of England.

SPEAKING of pertinent points, taking

topics and that sort of thing, here is a

shoulder hit from the Tyler County Star:

"Suppose somebody would take it into his

head that the State debt was not created

according to law and should enjoin the

payment of the interest on it. The Courts

would certainly decide in favor of the

plaintiff in any such case. Then what

kind of a fix would the school fund and

banks be in?" This adds to the misery of

that other thought, to wit: That some hon-

orable, Constitution-fearing farmer might

take it into his head that he had been assessed,

when, according to the Constitution, he

ought to have been taxed, and assessed by

an appointed assessor when it is his right

to be assessed by an assessor elected in his

own county. Who can tell what may come

to pass?

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS might have

died at any time these twenty years

"without our mortal wonder." A delicate

frame, almost literally reduced to skin and

bone, his mental vigor and industry were

scarcely less amazing than his great tenacity

of life. In the committee room, or sitting,

gloved and covered in his wheeled-chair,

almost within reaching distance of the

Speaker of the House; always on the alert;

quick to see and seize a point; shrewd

in debate; his thin, shrill voice commanding

an attention accorded to few members;

acting generally with the Democratic party;

but often breaking with many independ-

ent members of his party; always re-

spectful and respected, the vice-president

of the dead Confederacy was a spectacle and

an inspiration. It has fallen to the lot of

few men to fill high places under two govern-

ments; to still fewer to go and come as

Mr. Stephens did. A Union seceder—

opposed to secession but swallowed

up in the mainstream which carried men

down with their States—Mr. Stephens did

his duty by the Confederacy, did not re-

pudiate when it was dead, and came back

gladly to his first and only love. He "ac-

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

## THE LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Marked with good conduct and feeling on the

Part of Members—Henry G. Davis a Record

for Magnanimity at the Last Moment.

Whisky Road Bill in the House.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—No Con-

gress ever went out of existence more qui-

etly or in better order, with its business in

better shape than the Forty-seventh did to-

day. There was no haste in the enrolling

of the appropriation bills, all conference

committees had ample time, and the can-

dids that surrounded the expiring hours of

the Forty-fifth Congress were strangers to-

day. There was very little drunkenness,

no disorders and no bad feeling. The

Democrats nattered somewhat the close by

refusing to let Lee, of South Carolina, be

given his seat, after a majority had de-

cided that Richardson (Democrat) was

not elected. Yet even this was

taken as a matter of course. Ex-Speaker

Randall was chosen by his side of the

house to offer a vote of thanks to the retir-

ing Speaker, which was heartily passed, but

not made unanimous, as a few Democrats

were disgruntled because they did not like

their committee places.

Last evening on motion of McKenize, of

Kentucky, the House unanimously ap-

proved a resolution that the members' fi-

lial rules and the members' families in

to the reporters gallery, which in-

creased some of the correspondents, and

the whole House being too big to tackle

they organized themselves into an indig-

nation meeting to-day after the adjournment,

and passed resolutions of censure upon

the Speaker, based on falsehood and mis-

representations.

THE CLOSING SCENES

Of Congress—The Struggle to Pass the

Whisky Road Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—The clos-

ing hours of the House were more amus-

ing than profitable. The Senate adjourned at

12 o'clock to-day without transacting any

important business.

In the House the great struggle was to

get a vote on the whisky bill extending

the bonded period. At 4:30 o'clock a

motion was made for a recess, but the

friends of the bill opposed it and raised a

point of no quorum. For half an hour the

tellers stood in their places and became

the butt of jocular remarks and sugges-

tions on the part of the members.

At 5 o'clock Mr. Butterworth moved to

proceed to business on the whisky bill

and election case. Randall objected.

"Do you propose," queried White "to

swap off a colored Representative for

whisky?"

"I do," replied Young, with a frank-

ness which was relieved by the House,

and greeted with laughter.

"But I am unwilling to swap off a col-

ored representative for a crank." Does the

gentleman know what a crank is?" (Laugh-

ter.)

"Before the trade is closed," shouted

Bragg, of Wisconsin, "I want to know how

much whisky has been drunk."

DAVID MAGNANIMITY.

The Last Official Act of Senator Henry's

Career.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The last act of

Henry G. Davis in the United States Sen-

ate was one of magnanimity and justice. In

the conference committee on the Sundry

Civil Appropriation bill, an amendment

was inserted to pay the employees of the

House of Representatives and Senate one

month's extra pay. This did not include

the Capitol Police force, who are

about as hard worked a class of em-

## THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

## THE TARIFF TURMOIL THROUGH.

And Everybody Breathing Easy—The Features of

the Bill Having Special Interest to Manu-

facturers of this City—New Duties on Tobacco,

Wool, Iron, Steel, Pottery and Glass.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Through

many trials and tribulations the Tariff re-

vision passed en route to the statute book,

reaching there at 3 o'clock and thirty-five

minutes Sunday morning, carried there by

the votes of men who were opposed to it.

No similar piece of legislation has ever had

so tortuous a road to travel and but few

have ever reached the end soet with half

the difficulties this bill has had. When

on Friday evening it emerged from the

committee room in its present shape it had

no admirers and many enemies; nearly

one-third of the committee repudiated it

and from the hour it came into the Senate

for discussion no man had dared to express

an unqualified approval of it. Its supporters

have all apologized and denounced what

they voted for. The petty manufacturers of

New England have fared better than

as a whole.

THE INFLUENCE OF ENGLAND.

The British intrigues and selfishness

that have marked its trial for the last

months cannot be told in an hour or day,

but it will be sooner or later. An English

paper dated February tenth, received here

to-day contains the speech of Col. J. B.

Paisley, a member of Parliament, who is

well known on this side of the water, and

especially, in connection with the

Plymouth Chamber of Commerce, in

which, speaking of the alarming inroads

American products are making into the

markets of Europe, he says: "Not only is

the grain market of England in American

hands, but the market for French wine, and

German and Austrian grain, and the

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## THE BUSINESS WORLD.

## THE GENERAL CONDITION OF TRADE.

Reports from the Commercial Centers of the

Country—Substantial Improvement Noted.

Condition of the Wool Market—No

Special Change in the Iron Trade.

New York, March 3.—The dispatches to

Breadstuffs this week from the crop centers

of the United States again tell of improved

feeling in general trade, and this in spite of

a comparatively large increase in the num-

ber of failures reported for the week. The

cotton situation is unchanged save as a

somewhat greater faith in big crop figures

gives a downward tendency to prices. Wheat

shows a declining tendency up to this

Thursday, in consequence of the im-

provement in the weather throughout the

west and also of the increasing arrivals at

western points. But the cable reports of

the very unfavorable aspects of the crop

prospects in the United Kingdom and in

western Europe on the day caused an

advance in the foreign prices of both

wheat and corn, and this was

reflected in an advance in American

prices, which for the week were nearly per-

centage on wheat and from 11 to 20 cents

on corn. The exports of breadstuffs from the

Atlantic ports for the week to February 24

were a little less than in the preceding

week, but the exports of dry goods at the

port of New York for the week to Friday

night, March 2, were \$4,502,568, against

\$2,149,123 last week, showing an increase

of over 100 per cent. The amount with-

drawn from warehouses also showed a

marked increase, being \$1,457,917, against

\$2,311,083 in the preceding week. These are the

largest figures of imports this year, and show

a large increase in the volume of business.

There were 200 failures in the United

States reported during the past week, 50

more than the preceding week of 1882, and

120 more than the same week of 1881.

The iron market as yet has enjoyed no

actual improvement, but, as may have

been inferred from the discontent exhib-

ited at the Congressional debate over the

tariff, "the feeling" in iron and steel cir-

cles is greatly improved. This, of course,

is due entirely to the prospect of relief

from congressional interference, owing to

the near approach of the time for the ad-

justment of that body. The condition of

the market for iron and steel is, there-

fore, extremely dull, the contracts as a rule,

have been few and far between. The current

quotations for No. 1 and No. 2 are \$25 and

\$24, but it is a matter of common notori-

ety, among members of the trade, at least,

that the contracts as a rule, have been few

and far between. The current quotations for

No. 1 and No. 2 are \$25 and \$24, but it is